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APPLICATION I	NO. F	ILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/966,493	09/966,493 09/28/2001		Joseph Luber	MCP-0274	5286
27777	7590	02/25/2004		EXAM	INER
	S. JOHNSC		JOYNES, ROBERT M		
	N & JOHNS HNSON & JO	SON OHNSON PLAZA	ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
		NJ 08933-7003	1615		

DATE MAILED: 02/25/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

		Application No.	Applicant(s)
		09/966,493	LUBER ET AL.
Office Action Sumn	nary	Examiner	Art Unit
		Robert M. Joynes	1615
The MAILING DATE of this of Period for Reply	communication	appears on the cover sheet v	vith the correspondence address
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PE THE MAILING DATE OF THIS CO - Extensions of time may be available under the after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of the period for reply specified above is less to	DMMUNICATIOn provisions of 37 CFF of this communication than thirty (30) days, a maximum statutory per od for reply will, by stee months after the maximum safter s	N. R 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply within the statutory minimum of th riod will apply and will expire SIX (6) MC atule, cause the application to become a	reply be timely filed irty (30) days will be considered timely. NTHS from the mailing date of this communication. ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
Status			
 1)⊠ Responsive to communicati 2a) This action is FINAL. 3) Since this application is in c closed in accordance with the 	2b)⊠ ∃ ondition for allo	This action is non-final. wance except for formal ma	tters, prosecution as to the ments is D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.
Disposition of Claims			
4) ⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-20</u> is/are pending 4a) Of the above claim(s) 5) □ Claim(s) is/are allowe 6) ⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-20</u> is/are rejected 7) □ Claim(s) is/are object 8) □ Claim(s) are subject	is/are withered.	drawn from consideration.	
Application Papers	•		
9) The specification is objected 10) The drawing(s) filed on Applicant may not request that Replacement drawing sheet(s) 11) The oath or declaration is ob	is/are: a) any objection to including the cor	accepted or b) objected to the drawing(s) be held in abeya rection is required if the drawin	ance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a). g(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119			
12) Acknowledgment is made of a) All b) Some * c) No 1. Certified copies of the 2. Certified copies of the	one of: priority docum priority docum copies of the priority docum	nents have been received. Itents have been received in priority documents have been reau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	Application No n received in this National Stage
·			
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PT Paper No(s)/Mail Date		Paper No	Summary (PTO-413) o(s)/Mail Date Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

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DETAILED ACTION

Receipt is acknowledged of applicants' Appeal Brief filed on November 12, 2003.

Response to Arguments

In view of the Appeal Brief filed on November 12, 2003, PROSECUTION IS HEREBY REOPENED. A new ground of rejection is set forth below.

To avoid abandonment of the application, appellant must exercise one of the following two options:

- (1) file a reply under 37 CFR 1.111 (if this Office action is non-final) or a reply under 37 CFR 1.113 (if this Office action is final); or,
 - (2) request reinstatement of the appeal.

If reinstatement of the appeal is requested, such request must be accompanied by a supplemental appeal brief, but no new amendments, affidavits (37 CFR 1.130, 1.131 or 1.132) or other evidence are permitted. See 37 CFR 1.193(b)(2).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(a) the invention was known or used by others in this country, or patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country, before the invention thereof by the applicant for a patent.

Claims 1-8, 10, 17-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a) as being anticipated by Remon (WO 01/21155 A1). Remon teaches a rapidly disintegrating tablet comprising an active agent and wax particles (Page 10, lines 14-18; Page 19, lines 10-21). The wax is a microcrystalline wax or a natural wax (Page 11, line 7 – Page 15, line

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8). The composition further contains disintegrants, swellable materials as well as other fillers (Page 15, line 9 - Page 18, line 6). The average size of the wax particles is from 0.5 to 2.0 mm (Page 18, lines 7-18). The actives are chosen from a wide variety of known pharmaceutical agents (Page 19, line 22 – Page 20, line 18). The composition also includes a film coating (Page 21, line 4 – Page 22, line 8). The tablets are produced by compression (Page 23, lines 3-9). The tablets are rapid disintegration tablets (Page 24, line 16 – Page 25, line 1). Remon does not refer to the wax particles as powder. The Examiner refers to the Hawley's Condensed Chemical Dictionary, 12th Edition, 1993, pp. 960-61 as a reference of interest. The dictionary defines a powder as any solid, dry material of extremely small particle size. Being that most of the instant claims do not recite a particle size for the wax particles, the instant claims are deemed anticipated by Remon.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* v. *John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

- 1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
- 2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
- Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.

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4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

Claims 9 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Remon. The teachings of Remon are discussed above. Remon does not expressly teach the same concentration of wax or active agent or the same particle size for the wax particles.

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to vary concentrations and particles sizes in tablet formulations. It is the position of the Examiner that these are limitations that would be routinely determined by one of ordinary skill in the art, through minimal experimentation, as being suitable, absent the presentation of some unusual and/or unexpected results. The results must be those that accrue from the specific limitations.

One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this to prepare similar tablets with different active agents that achieve the same goal of rapid disintegration. The type of active agent incorporated into the composition determines the concentration of active agent. The amount of active may also vary the amount of other components in the composition.

Therefore, the invention as a whole would have been *prima facie* obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made.

Claims 11-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Remon in combination with Cuca et al. (US 5494681). The teachings Remon are discussed above. Remon does not expressly teach including an insert of a second active agent.

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Cuca teaches that tablet formulations can comprise one or active agents (Col. 3, line 57).

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to prepare a tablet formulation with one or more active agents incorporated into the composition.

One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this to provide a composition that better delivers a therapeutic dose to the host to better combat the disease or condition being treated.

Therefore, the invention as a whole would have been *prima facie* obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made.

Correspondence

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Robert M. Joynes whose telephone number is (571) 272-0597. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon.-Thurs. 8:30 - 6:00, alternate Fri. 8:30-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Thurman K. Page can be reached on (571) 272-0602. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Robert M. Joynes Patent Examiner Art Unit 1615

Gollamudi S. Kishore, PhD Primary Examiner Group 1600